

terrorism requires a multifaceted approach, blending intelligence, technology, legislation, and community engagement. The experiences of the United States, the European Union, Israel, Great Britain, and Australia illustrate the diversity of strategies that can be employed to address this global challenge.

While each nation's approach is tailored to its unique circumstances, common principles emerge, including the importance of prevention, international cooperation, and the integration of technology into security measures. By learning from these foreign experiences, countries worldwide can enhance their own counter-terrorism strategies and contribute to a safer, more secure global community.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. European Union Council. The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Council of the European Union, 2005.
2. White House. National Security Strategy of the United States of America. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>
3. UK Government. CONTEST: The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism: <https://www.gov.uk>
4. Europol. *TE-SAT: EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report*. Published annually. Access at: <https://www.europol.europa.eu>

**Буц К.,**

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Волик О.**

### **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AGAINST CORRUPTION AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE**

Many countries around the world have developed, adopted, and implemented special laws aimed at combating corruption through targeted measures. Some states use laws that are specifically designed to combat corrupt practices or to regulate certain aspects within the framework of legislation addressing organized crime, or laws that regulate public service (such as in the United Kingdom, Belarus, Lithuania, and Romania).

Global experience has shown that, with the development of corporations and large-scale organizations, the level of corruption in this area is increasing-not only in Ukraine. Therefore, it is essential to focus attention on studying this type of corruption. Ukrainian legislation lacks clearly developed measures and recommendations aimed at countering corrupt practices within companies themselves. Primarily, the laws address corrupt actions of individuals and legal entities toward officials. However, many countries have developed recommendations for combating corruption among company employees [1].

Experts note that a clear and effective anti-corruption system, based on a strong legal framework and public support, operates in Finland. The international non-governmental organization Transparency International identifies it as one of the least corrupt countries in the world. According to the provisions of the Finnish Criminal Code, actions that can be classified as corruption are punishable by sanctions ranging from a fine to imprisonment of up to four years, depending on the level of social harm caused by the offense [2].

In Finnish legislation, the term "fight" is not typically used regarding the commission of a particular type of crime. Such crimes are mainly prevented and deterred within the relevant legal framework. In Finland, actions classified as "corruption" are punishable by either a fine or imprisonment of up to four years, depending on the level of social harm caused by the offense [3]. It is evident that the Finnish anti-corruption system does not classify corrupt acts as crimes but primarily considers them administrative offenses, with criminal liability applicable only in cases of particular severity. Another example in combating and addressing corruption is the Netherlands, where anti-corruption efforts occur at procedural and institutional levels. Common measures include transparency and accountability in matters of corruption, as well as open discussions of its consequences. The Minister of the Interior of the Netherlands reports annually to Parliament on disclosed acts of corruption and the consequences of their punishment [4].

A valuable aspect of positive experience involves public discussion of the effectiveness of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in investigating corruption scandals for our country. Transparency and accountability in anti-corruption efforts, as seen in the Netherlands, are lacking in Ukraine, making it essential to amend the national anti-corruption strategy. For instance, the Strategy regarding public data accessibility should include the need for MIA reporting on anti-corruption efforts. To address this issue, it is necessary to introduce a provision for an annual report on the state of anti-corruption activity by the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Similar to the Netherlands, Israel remains a relatively corruption-free country. This is achieved through extensive monitoring of potential corruption cases. Government organizations and specialized police units, as well as the State Comptroller's office which operates independently of ministries and other government agencies are responsible for monitoring potential corruption. When examples are identified, they are reported to investigative authorities, and the findings are required to be made public.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the core of the anti-corruption strategy is the elimination of the material, primarily financial, base of criminal organizations. This is achieved through asset confiscation and the

establishment of an appropriate legal framework to prevent the "laundering" of "dirty" money [5].

The experience of fighting corruption in Georgia is of interest to Ukraine, as in 2010, Georgia ranked 11th in the global corruption perception index. There, it is believed to be a myth that fighting corruption is pointless because it won't yield results. Corruption has nothing human about it. People are united in a state not to be burdened by extortion of the goods it should provide. Therefore, corruption must be fought. The Georgian government believes that combating corruption through harsh punishment of the guilty is ineffective [6].

France has its own experience in fighting corruption. In 1993, the Central Service for the Fight Against Corruption was established. It is responsible for important functions such as centralizing information necessary for preventing (detecting) cases of active and passive corruption, as well as providing assistance to judicial and investigative bodies when they request it. The Central Service informs the Republic's Prosecutor about the conduct of investigations. The current legislation in France includes a number of legal acts aimed at combating corruption, primarily related to financial abuses. For example, in 1990, a law was passed requiring credit institutions to pay particular attention to capital with origins linked to organized crime. This includes detecting violations related to the forgery of checks and bills of exchange presented for collection [7].

The system of organizational and legal mechanisms for combating corruption in Italy is effective, with public organizations and state institutions working closely together to address this issue. The country's parliament established a special General Council for the Fight Against Organized Crime. Alongside the General Council, district offices for combating organized crime and the mafia were created, as well as a separate State Directorate for the Fight Against the Mafia. The tasks of this collegiate body include: developing a strategy to combat organized crime; rationalizing resources allocated for fighting organized crime; and adopting relevant directives aimed at eliminating shortcomings or ineffective actions. Italy is one of the few countries that refuses to acknowledge the need for discretion in investigations. All these measures are quite effective in Italy's anti-corruption mechanism. An example of this is the trial of many high-ranking Italian officials, including former prime ministers Andreotti, Craxi, and Berlusconi [8].

The experience gained by developed countries in the fight against corruption demonstrates that the most effective approach in this matter is distinguished by those states that use a comprehensive and highly principled approach to addressing the issue. Summarizing the practice of reforms aimed at combating corruption, several key prerequisites for the implementation of an anti-corruption strategic plan in our country can be identified: the political will of the highest state leadership; the presence of

competent government and non-governmental experts; a team capable of implementing the plan vertically; and public support. At the same time, to improve Ukraine's ability to fight corruption, it is necessary to unite these four components.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. Задворних С.С. Рекомендації щодо імплементації зарубіжного досвіду по боротьбі з тінізацією фінансових потоків. Інноваційна економіка. 2015. No 2. С. 200-203.

2. Черніков Д.Ю. Інформаційно-комунікаційні технології як ефективний ін-струмент протидії корупції. Молодий вчений. 2018. No 11(2). С. 948-950.

3. Семенов В. Кому по силам победить корупцію? Вечерний Харьков. 2009. No 143. С. 4.

4. Ільєнок Т.В. Зарубіжний досвід адміністративно-правової протидії корупції. Юридична наука. 2012. No 12 С.42-52.

5. Чередниченко О.Ю. Організаційно-економічний аспект використання досвіду створення та діяльності антикорупційних структур країн ЄС в роботі щодо запобігання та протидії корупції в Україні. Вісник економіки транспорту і промисловості. 2017. Вип. 58. С. 239-247.

6. Коруля І.В. Зарубіжний досвід у сфері протидії корупції та можливість його використання в Україні. Порівняльно-аналітичне право. 2014. No 1. С. 170-173.

7. Немержицький Є.В. Корупція в Україні: причини, наслідки, механізми протидії: монографія. К. : КНТ, 2008. 368 с.

8. Чемерис І.В. Зарубіжний досвід протидії корупції в системі державного управління. Стратегічні пріоритети. 2009. No 3. С. 110-118.

*Варданыч С.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного університету

внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Черньонков Я.*

### **ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN UKRAINE**

Ensuring human rights is one of the main tasks of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine. Respect for human rights and freedoms should be an integral part of the legal culture and professional activity of law enforcement officers. The Constitution of Ukraine, international documents and ethical norms of the police form the legal framework for ensuring the protection of human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies.

**Respect for human rights as part of professional ethics.** Human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies must be considered as a